

#2/Prior Art  
T. McBeth-Bro  
7/25/01  
Attorney Docket No. 5822.03



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:

Inventor: KLUG et al.

Serial No.: Not Yet Assigned

Group Art Unit: 2171

Filed: Herewith

Examiner: Not Yet Assigned

For: A WORLD WIDE WEB REGISTRATION INFORMATION PROCESSING  
SYSTEM

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Express Mailing label number: E1 809 715 307 US

Date of Deposit: June 19, 2001

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Name: Jane Latty/Dorsey & Whitney LLP

Signature: *Jane Latty*

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT  
(37 C.F.R. 1.97 (b) and 1.98(d))

Sir:

The Examiner is requested to consider the references noted on the enclosed Form PTO-1449 during examination of the above-identified patent application. These references are submitted for the Examiner's consideration and are submitted pursuant to the Applicants' duty of disclosure under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56.

Copies of all of the cited documents have been previously furnished to the Office in prior application Serial No. 09/238,915, filed August 4, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/595,837, now U.S. Patent No. 5,790,785, which issued August 4, 1998. Therefore, no copies of the cited documents are included herewith.

37 CFR §1.56(a) and (b)  
DUTY TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION MATERIAL  
TO PATENTABILITY

11/01/97 U.S. PTO  
09/884779  
05/19/97

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

(1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

(2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

(1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or

(2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

(i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

(ii) Asserting an argument of a patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.\*

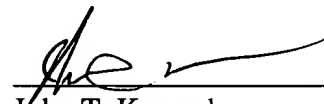
\*Note, 37 CFR §1.97(h) states: "The filing of an information disclosure statement shall not be construed to be an admission that the information cited in the statement is, or is considered to be, material to patentability as defined in §1.56(b)."

Serial No.: Not Yet Assigned  
Page 2

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.97, no fees are due with respect to this filing. However, should any fees be deemed necessary, such fees may be charged to Deposit Account No. 04-1415. A duplicate copy of this disclosure statement is enclosed for use as may be appropriate.

Dated: 6/19/0.

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John T. Kennedy  
Registration No. 42,717  
DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP  
Customer No. 20686